United States in that regard is one that other nations are

The following is the manner in which the Mexican

the Rio Grande under certain circumstances, the

extract being from a letter of Mr. Foster to Mr.

Mr. Vallarta said that Secretary McCrary, in his order

to General Sherman, had disregarded all the rules of international law and the practices of civilized nations,

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA.

FOUR TIMES AS MANY AS THE STANDING ARMY OF

THE UNITED STATES.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 28 .- In the correspon-

lence on file in the State Department is a letter from Mr

A. Augustus Adee, Secretary of Legation at Madrid,

dated July 22, 1877, in which he quotes from an official statement of the strength of the Spanish forces in Cuba,

This, it will be seen, makes the present nomina

strength of the Spanish army in Cuba, with 15,000 sub

sequently sent to the Island, about 100,000 men. Mr. Adec adds:

MRS. OLIVER'S GRIEF.

IS ADVISED AGAINST IT BY HER LAWYERS.

Washington, Dec. 28 .- The Evening Star says of

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

THE NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS.

THE PROGRAMME TO BE OBSERVED AT THE WHITE

HOUSE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Year's reception will be held at the Executive Mansion

At 11 o'clock a. m. the President will receive the mem

bers of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers.
At 11:30 the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United

States. Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the

District of Columbia, the Judges of the Supreme Court

of the District of Columbia, former members of the Cabi-

net, and former Ministers of the United States to other

At 12:30 p. m. the Assistant-Secretaries of Depart

WASHINGTON NOTES.

An Executive order was issued to-day discontinuing

The President to-day signed a full pardon for Frank S.

The War Department has been informed that the Nez

Perces Indians, numbering about 100, who joined Sitting Bull and his command, are anxious to come back into the United States. They assert that they are not treated well by the Sloux.

well by the stoux. In view of the completion of the railroad bridge over

the Ashley River, near Charleston, S. C., the Post Office

Department will, in the course of the next few days, thake definite argangements for a fast mail service of finety-six hours between New-York City and Havana, Cuba. via Cedar Keys and Key West, Fia.

James D. Burke, a messenger in the office of the Cou-troller of the Currency, was arrested yesterday afternoon

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877.

At 12 m., the officers of the Army and Navy.

cording to the following programme:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-The usual New

Evarts, dated June 20, 1877;

Vot. XXXVII... No. 11,468.

WASHINGTON.

STRAY VACATION TOPICS. COMMUTTER WORK-MEXICAN RELATIONS-THE RE-PRINTING AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT - NEW YEAR'S-CABINET GOSSIP.

The new tariff bill is being diligently prepared, and will be reported after the recess. A revision of the Rules of the House is in progress by a and-committee. It is proposed to drop thirty-six of them and consolidate the others. The President and Mr. Evarts have been approached in regard to recent rumors as to Cabinet changes, but both were non-committal. Congress will be asked to reprint Walker's Statistical Atlas. Mexican affairs were discussed in the Cabinet yesterday. The Government will not recognize Diaz until sure that his Government is established. The programme for the President's New Year's reception is announced.

ARRANGING A TARIFF BILL.

WHAT THE SUB-COMMITTEES ARE DOING-BETTER METHODS OF DEALING WITH THIS SUBJECT

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Evarts, dated June 20, 1877:

Mr. Vallarta then referred, with much feeling, to the order of June 1 of the Secretary of War to General Sherman, containing the instructions to General Ord. He said that when the substance of the order was telegraphed to the Government here, it refused to believe that it was true, because it could not comprehend that the United States would manifest such an bostic and aggressive attitude toward Mexico, especially without any previous notice of its intention. The Government therefore awaited the arrival of the mail with much interest, hoping to be advised that the telegraphic account was unirue or exaggerated. But by this medium the hostile attitude of the Government at Washington was fully confirmed. He said that in discharge of a solemn duty the Mexican Secretary of War had issued orders to General Trevino and the northern division of the army to repair at once to the frontier of the Rio Grande and then give me the instructions embraced in said order. He hoped for the preservation of peace: and General Trevino was instructions embraced in said order. He hoped for the preservation of peace: and General Trevino was instructed to exert hunself to maintain it. But if the orders to General Ord were carried out and the Mexican territory was violated, the consequences might be of the gravest character.

Mr. Vallarta said that Secretary McCrary, in his order WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Sub-Committees on Ways and Means are diligently engaged upon their proposed revision of the tariff, which is to be reported to the House after the recess of Congress. The changes in the rates of duty have not yet been determined upon, but there is little doubt that a great number of articles which now produce little or no revenue will be placed on the free list, and that the duties on others will be greatly reduced and sim-

It really makes very little difference in what shape the committee reports its tariff bill. When it comes into the House it is likely to be torn to pieces by the log-rolling of members representing different protected interests. If the tariff is to be raised, it would be better if the rules of the House required the acceptance or rejection of the bill reported by the committee as a whole. Then if the House disapproved of any part of the bill it could be sent back to the committee for revision and such changes could be made as to preserve the harmeny of the bill in its various parts. Tariff legislation of late years, instead of proceeding as to details in accordance with any fixed principle, has been a scramble of different interests for the highest protection; and those branches of industry that could bring the strongest influences to bear upon in-dividual members have had their wishes most re-spected.

spected.
Some method of reforming the way in which tariff bills are passed through Congress, is almost universally desired by all who have given the subject any attention, whether they be pretectionists or

CHANGES IN THE RULES. A GENERAL OVERHAULING AND CONSOLIDATION PROPOSED IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washingron, Dec. 28.—The House Committee on Rules will hold a meeting next wick to consider some important amendments to the rules suggested by the Speaker and by Journal Clerk Smith. The latter will submit to the committee a paper recommending the repeal of about thirty-six of the 166 rules now in force, the amendment of others, and the consolidation of still others. This simplification of the rules it is proposed to effect by repealing these that are obsolete and amending others, so as to make them harmonious with each other or with the practices of the House, *Speaker Randall will propose a new rule making only one motion to adjourn in order when any resolution proposing the investigation of alleged frauds on the revenue is under consideration. Thie, if adopted, would put a stop to all fillbustering to prevent investigations. If such a rule should be prevent investigations. It such a rule should be adopted by the committee it could not be reported to the House in time to be put in force to help the Pernocrats pass the Giover resolution reported by Mr. Fernando Wood just before the recess, and which was made the regular order for January 10.

immediately after the reading of the journal. WALKER'S ATLAS.

A NEW EDITION OF THIS VALUABLE WORK PRO-

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 28 .- A letter from General F. A. Walker to the Secretary of the Interior, recommending the purchase of a new edition of the staered by General Walker, has been forwarded to the House of Representatives, with the

approval of the Secretary. This work, which is probably the most valuable statistical one ever published by the Government, was originally issued at a cost of \$10 a volume, and the edition was long ago entirely exhausted, although many libraries and educational institutions have failed to obtain copies. The demand for the work from quarters in which it would be appreciated and used is greater now than at any time since copies would now be only \$6 a volume, bound in cloth, while one of 4,000 copies could be obtained for \$5 a volume. The proposition is that either 3,000 or 4,000 copies shall be purchased and distributed as Congress may direct. This would be another good opportunity to try the experiment of placing valuable public documents on sale at their cost price. This work is so valuable and important that there is hardly a library or literary man in the country, not already possessing a copy, who would not be glad of the opportunity of purchasing it for \$5 or \$6. The present market price of the atias in the book stores in Washington is \$18, bound.

If the new edition should be distributed in the usual way, by allotting a given number to each member of Congress, only a small portion of it would fall into the right hands.

THE RUMORS OF CHANGES. its publication. The cost of a new edition of 3,000

THE RUMORS OF CHANGES. MR, EVARIS DECLINES TO TALK-WHAT THE PRESI-

DENT SAYS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Secretary Evarts stated this morning that he had declined, and must still decline, to speak with newspaper men concerning what he deemed to be a concoction of their own fertile imagination in regard to an alleged quarrel in the Cabinet. He likewise declined to affirm or discredit the report of a conversation between himself and a reporter of a Chicago newspaper, which sets forth that Secretary Evarts has had no personal difference with Senator Conkling, etc. The President stated to-night that the stories telegraphed from here about Cabinet changes, and changes of policy, etc., gave him no concern whatever. He had no doubt but that the public would learn the truth of these stories is good time.

WHY DIAZ IS KEPT WAITING. THE POINTS THE UNITED STATES DESIRES TO HAVE SETTLED IN ADVANCE-OFFICIAL LETTERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The official correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Foster, the United States Minister to Mexico, throws some light on the delay of the Administration in recognizing the Diaz Government. Assistant-Secpetary Seward, writing to Mr. Foster on the 16th of

the Independence, Cal., Land Office, and transferring its records and business to the Visalia office. Hinkle, of Missouri, convicted in November last of forgery, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The recognition of a President in Mexico by the Unit d States has an important moral influence, which, as you swink, is appreciated at the Caputel for that Republic, it side to strengthen the power and lengthen the tem I set the incumbent, and if, as you say, the example of the

At the Cabinet session to-day Mexican affairs were a subject of much conversation, though nothing new was presented for consideration, and no definite result followed the discussion. The Cabinet also gave attention to the wishes of the Nez Perces Indians to return to United States territory from Canada. The Government awaits further advices before final action on their re-

United States in that regard is one that other nations are disposed to fallow, such recognition would not be without effect, both upon the internal and the external peace of Mexico. You justly remark that in fifty years there have been about sixty changes of Administration in Mexico, and it may be added that those Administrations have been longest lived that were most faithful and friendly in the discharge of their treaty obligations to the United States; and again, in the same letter, "it is not difficult to believe that General Diaz and his Minister of Foreign Affairs carnestly desire friendly relations and recognition on the part of the United States;" and it is gratifying to receive the assurances unofficially made through you that they are disposed to adjust and rectify these complaints and grievances, and are not unwilling to consent to some arrangement for concerted action between the military commanders of the two countries on the frontier for the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of life and property. It is natural that Mexican statesmen should urge upon you the argument that the restoration of official relations between the two Governments would open the way toward such an adjustment. But it is natural, on the other hand, that the Government of the United States shouldhe disposed to believe that some guarantee of such an arrangement should be made the condition precedent to any recognition rather than to trust to the probability that it may ultimately follow. Treasury has paid out over thirty millions in currency, the greater portion of which was paid as compensation to the officers and men of the Army. The Treasurer is now paying out over twenty-three millions in gold on account of interest on the public debt, due to the 1st of January next, making in all over \$53,000,000 disbursed within the past six weeks.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Territories to-day heard an argument of Delegate Corlett, of Wyoming, in opposition to the bill for the establishment of the Territory of Lincoln. Mr. Corlett bases his opposition mainly upon the argument that the population of the Black Hills country is not of a permanent character. Colonel Brearly, in behalf of the Black Hills people, will be heard in reply next Monday.

The President to-day issued an order discontinuing the Minister of Foreign Affairs protested against the Ex-

ecutive order permitting American troops to cross Sloux City Land Office, and directing that its business nd archives be transferred to the land office at Des

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A telegram to The Times says : "President MacMahon has expressed to M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, uncasiness lest the prosecution of prefects should re-result from the investigations of the Electoral Inquiry Commission. The Marshaf deprecated a revival of party passions, and urged that his own conciliatory attitude should be reciprocated. M. Dufaure assured him that if any prosecution resulted from the inquiry, they would not be on simple obedience to order, but on deliberate

THE FRENCH ROYALIST PLOT.

GENERAL BRESSOLLES RETIRED FOR OVER ZEAL-MAJOR LA BORDERE DISMISSED FOR INSUBOR-

Bressolies has been placed on the unattached list. The

nurnal des Debates says:

and treated the Mexicans as savages, as Kaffirs of Africa; that an absolute declaration of war would have been more considerate, as the National hener and the sovereign rights of the Republic would not in that way have been so completely disregarded. If through diplomatic channels notice had been given to Mexico of an eitimatum regarding the frontier and it had then neglected to render satisfaction to the United States, there might be occasion to consider the propriety of issuing orders such as those given to General Ord, but in the manner in which the orders had been issued the Cabiner at Washington had sought to place Mexico beyond the pale of civilized nations.

The Government, he said, had just received intelligence from General Trovino that, upon the invitation of General Ord, he had gone to the frontier to hold a conference with him, and that General Trevino had been advised of the desire of the Government that he should cooperate with the American troops in suppressing the raids, but that it would never permit its territory to be violated by American troops in the manner indicated in the order of Secretary McCrary without repelling them by force of arms. No government could stant in Mexico for a moment against the popular indignation if it did not assume this attitude. General Bresnolles writes to the Figure contradicating Monitour state, that General Bresselles had been retired for insubordination in baying remonstrated with his su perior against orders issued during General Grimaudet Ruchebonet's tenure of the War Ministry, that the troops should prepare for important movements in the vent of certain contingencies. General Bressolles says: When I receive orders I execute them without com-

ter: General Bressolies called the officers of the garri n into his room and communicated to them instrucstatement of the strength of the Spanish forces in Casa, as follows:

According to official data the army of operations in that Island is composed as follows: Sixteen battallons of infantry forming eight regiments of the line; thirty battallons of Cazadores (chasseurs à pied); two battallons of cazadores (chasseurs à pied); two battallons of munounted arrillery, one battallon of engineers, four battallons of guardés mobiles, two battallons of Havana militia, one battallon of freedmen, fairee battallons of disciplined colored militia and four battallons of civil guards. This gives a total of civil guards. This gives a total of civil three battallons, without counting militia forces employed on garriston duty, rangers, contra guerillas, and irrecular forces.

The strength of the battallons of Cazadores is 1,200 men cach, and those of the line are 750 strong, giving 72,000 men as the nominal force in those two arms of the service. Underestimating the numbers of the remaining organized battalons at 600 men each, we have in addition 10,200 regulars and militia. The irregular troops may be roughly estimated at 4,000 more, giving a total of at least 86,200 men.

This, it will be seen, makes the present nominal tions which seemed to indicate that a coup d'état was contemplated. He also made a speech to then about how the orders were to be executed, say the insurgents resort to the strategem of pla-cing women and children in their front the soldiers must fire notwithstanding." Major La Bordere libreupon profested and resigned his sword. General Borel, Minister of War, on an investigation, placed General Bresselles on the unattached list, and dismissed Major La Bordere for insubordination.

The untra Republican papers demand the impeachment of the late Gramanet de Rochebouet Ministry, for the alleged intended coup d'état.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S INFLUENCE AGAIN DOMINANT. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877.

Public feeling continues hopefully disposed here, and be satisfactorily arranged, there will be an attempt to place the Prussian finance and railway departments under effectual control of the Imperial authorities. The latter measure, besides making the German Government paramount in matters financial, is intended to nave the way for adding to the Chancellor's authority in other departments, and accordingly will be opposed by some of the minor governments. The better to overcome their resistance by popular and pariamentary support, some of the leaders of the National External party will probably be requested to join the German and Prussian Cabinets." According to a Berlin dispatch to the Pall Matt Gazette the estimates for the next year lave been submitted to the Federal SHE WISHES TO SUE SIMON CAMERON AGAIN, BUT a Berlin dispatch to The Pall Mail Garette the est units for the next year have been submitted to the Federal Council. They exceed those of last year by 1,000,000 marks. The Government proposes an increase for the navy of 3,500,000 (88:33,350) marks in the Ordinary Department and 6,000,000 marks (81,428,600) in the Extraordinary Department, A Berlin telegram says that it is stated that Mr. Bishpi, the Englishman who was recently arrested on such and of treason, had handed to the French Government one German military papers which he obtained from a terk in the War Office.

"The appendment of M. Waddington to be Markette. the affair between Mrs. Oliver and Simon Cameron:

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877.

THE CONSISTORY AT THE VATICAN.

The Pope held a consistory at the Vatican day. Monsignore Moretti and Peilegrini were nomi nated as cardinals and some bishops were appointed The Pope read a short allocution, thanking the cardinals for their solicitude concerning his health and asking them to pray to God to help the church and preserve unimpaired the mind of its head, whose body was ailing.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.-The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day without having adopted any measure toward a compromise of the State debt, all proositions having been defeated by obstructionists or low ax men who desired to acitate the question before the copie at the next election.

ANDERSON, LEBANON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.-In the United States Court to-day, Judge Gresham appointed L. A. Milbank receiver of the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis

TELEGAPHIC NOTES.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—Thomas Noxon, supposed to be one of the Union Pacific Railroad express robbers, was NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 28.—The boiler of the tow-boat Palaski exploded at the North Landing in the river this afternoon. Thomas Judkins, the engineer, and corre-savage, the irreman, were dangerously scaled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—Messrs, Beckwith and Hovey, Local inspectors at New-York and New-London, were in Bristol yest-play, and made arrangements whereby the steam-racht Estelle is to receive her papers forthwith, and proceed to New York.

HARD FACTS FOR SILVER MEN.

EFFECTS OF THE ALARM OF CAPITAL. THE FEELING AMONG THE OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE SILVER MOVE-MENT-REFUSING LOANS EXCEPT ON A GOLD

BASIS-SELLING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Some of the striking results of the silver agitation n causing capital to take alarm are shown in talks with bankers, reported below, and in the action of various financial institutions. Several instances are given of the refusal of loans for which application had been made from the West-except on a stipulation for payment in gold. Sales of Government bonds are made on account of the fear that the Silver Bill will be passed, and capitalists point out many evils which follow in the train of the silver movement.

WARNINGS TO SILVER WORSHIPPERS. EFFECTS OF THE AGITATION WHICH THE AGITATORS WILL NOT RELISH.

The British and American Mortgage Company (limited) recently issued orders to Western agents to equire a stipulation for the payment in gold of oth principal and interest on all loans. W. B. Shattuck, the president, is now in London. His on, who has charge of the company's affairs during his father's absence, said, last evening, that the company was controlled by two boards of directors, one in America, and the other in Eugland. The boards were distinct, and each had control of the company's business in its own country. The American board discussed the silver bill fully, and the probable effects it would have. A circular, dated November 20, was prepared, and this was distributed among the agents about the beginning of the present month. It was stated that the company could no longer fill applications for loans of currency. Only loans on a gold basis would be made. At whatever time the loans made after the circular was issued became due, the payment of principal and interest would be required in gold. Mr. Shattuck said that the action of the American board of directors in this matter was not influenced by the British directors. Mr. Shattuck said that the applications for loans

were as numerous now as before the order was issued. He did not think that this showed that the supporters of the silver bill in the West readily quiesced in the demands of the company. They doubtless considered the order very severe, and would oppose any such measure if it were in their power. The company only loaned money on bond and mortgage, on good farm property in the country, and dealt very little in property in cities or towns. Persons holding farm property were now in need of money. At this season there was always a lively demand on the ompany for loans. Those seeking money could not have their own way; the borrower must accede to the terms of the lender. Mr. Shattuck was of opinion that if his company's example were generally followed, this action might have an effect on the vutes for the silver bill now before Congress. ACTION OF A GREAT TRUST COMPANY.

The United States Trust Company was applied to few days ago for a loan of \$1,000,000 to the City from current taxes. The loan was refused unless the bonds were issued on a gold basis. Application for the Chicago loan was then made to ...e American Exchange Bank, and was declined except on the

An application for a loan of \$1,500,000 made by a large Western city was declined on Wednesday by the bank that had been its fiscal agent for many years, except on the condition that the bonds should contain a clause that the payment at maturity should be made at the gold valuation of the day of closing the negotiation.

PRECAUTIONS OF OTHER BANKS. Several other instances are reported of banks taking action to anticipate the effects of the passage of the silver bill. The National Bank of Commerce has adopted the plan of converting a portion of its assets into gold assets, by buying sterling bills on

Another bank was called on yesterday to make a currency loan of \$13,000 for ninety days, and declined on the ground that, if the silver bill should be much greater than the amount of interest receivable on the loan, and the president thought it would be cheaper for the bank to retain the money.

SELLING GOVERNMENT BONDS. A gentleman holding a large number of new 4 per cent bonds visited the First National Bank yesterday, and stated that he had been absent from the country for some months, and that he first learned of the features of the silver bill while he was in London. He reports the feeling there as very intense, and he says that there is a disposition to dispose of all American securities. The American people, he declares, are roundly denounced in England for supporting so largely a scheme to pay off an honest debt in a deteriorated and base currency. This gentleman states further that he has given an order to sell all his Government bonds at once, believing that if he retains them, and the silver bill passes by a two-thirds vote, as he now thinks probable, he will suffer a serious loss.

A bank in this city sold \$500,000 Government bonds yesterday, and bankers state that there is a disposition on the part of holders to dispose of Government bonds even at a loss, under an apprehen sion that there will be a still greater loss with an unlimited issue of silver.

HOW THE BANKERS TALK.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT BANK PRESIDENT. "The fear that the Silver bill how before Congress will become a law," said the president of a leading down-town bank yesterday, " has aroused the managers of banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other institutions of capital. It has been suggested that, inasmuch as the gold standard is the standard of the commercial world, to which all the business of this country must finally be subject, all future loans be made on a basis of gold value of the day when they are negotiated, and be paid in the same value at maturity. The effect of this will be to preserve capital from the injury which will result from the proposed legislation, and to make all commercial

transactions with commercial money." The laws of trade, said this gentleman, are beyond the reach of the legislation of any single nation, no matter how powerful it may be, and any attempt to override these laws will be a conflict with nature itself. "The cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston," he continued, "occupy a position midway between home and foreign trade, and must, of necessity, hold themselves in readiness to transact business upon the same basis as other cities holding a corresponding relation to other countries, and in the same medium. That city which does the most to maintain the world's standard of value will be sure to secure to itself a large share of the world's business."

PRESIDENT BAKER'S BELIEF. George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, said that under the law his bank could make no loans on real estate; but if he had the power, he would make no loans to cities or towns, or on real estate, except on a gold basis. This, he believed, is the general view of banks in this city, Philadelphia and Boston. FRANCIS O. FRENCH'S OPINION.

Francis O. French, a member of the Syndicate, declared himself as fully in accord with the views above expressed, and added: "The commercial transactions with other countries with which the United States deal are exchanged in London, and necessarily by the standard of that money centregold." He claimed that the proposed change in the money basis would have something like the effect

of enacting a new language for the United States, which would have to be translated in the English tongue for intercourse with peoples speaking English.

PRESIDENT COE'S DECISION. President George S. Coe stated that the American Exchange Bank refused all applications for loans to cities and towns except upon a gold valuation basis pending the agitation over the Silver bill. This, he believed, was in accordance with the almost unanimous sentiment of the New-York banks.

JOHN A. STEWART'S WISH FOR CONCERT OF

ACTION.

John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, said that his company made no loans on real estate outside of the State of New-York. If he were doing an outside business he ould not make a loan except on a gold basis. "It is high time," he added, "that there should be some concert of action among those who believe in honest money. If the Silver bill passes, all successful applicants for large loans will require a horse and eart to carry off their money."

COLONEL FITZGERALD'S OPINION. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, was unwilling to discuss the matter in advance of proposed legislation. He said, however, that some time ago he wrote to his agents in the West to learn if loans could be made in gold, and he received only few favorable responses. "If the silver bill should pass," he added, persons applying for loans must expect to be paid

in silver, as companies loaning capital will be sure

to pay out the cheapest currency.'

PRESIDENT WINSTON'S ALARM. F. S. Winston, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is preparing a statement to be submitted at a special meeting of the Finance Committee. He will ask them to take prompt steps to meet the contingency of the passage of the silver bill. Mr. Winston said yesterday: "I have given this subject much consideration, and I am naturally alarmed. If the silver bill becomes a law our \$85,000,000 of assets will be payable in silver, a currency that will fluctuate greatly and will work great bardship. I know of some large companies in the West that are buying silver at a discount to pay off employes with, and the workingmen have remonstrated and are beginning to see through the

WHAT ANOTHER PRESIDENT SAYS.

The president of a leading mortgage company, who did not wish to have his name made public, said vesterday that no action had yet been taken by his company toward requiring a gold basis for loans. This was due principally to the fact that they were doing very little business loaning money. Applications were numerous enough, but good ones were rather scarce. He held that there was only one solution to the silver question in regard to loaning money. If a corporation loaned currency it expected to be repaid in currency. If it loaned gold, the very fundamental principles of all business transactions would teach that gold was expected in return. When the country became acitated over a movement that would in any way tend to prevent this, it was natural for a corporation to secure itself by proper methods. Every New-York merchant had at heart the diffusion of a sound public sentiment on the silver question, and the more the of Chicago, secured by the first revenues collected subject was "ventilated," the better it would be for the course of honesty and fair dealing.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

BEFORE THE BATTLE-FIVE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD-THE BESULT STILL IN DOUBT, IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28 .- Skirmishing may be said to have fairly begun, although none of the prominent candidates for United States Senator has established himself permanently. General Ewing has established his headquarters at the United States Hotel. This is considered a stroke of good policy, as it is the usual resort of the Grangers. He remains in the city most of the time, while General Morgan makes his appearance quite often General Jacez Fitch, Lieutenant-Governor elect, is here. He says his presence has no political ignificance, but he does not disguise the fact hat Mr. Payne's nomination would please him. There has been no material change in the strength of the carious candidates, but it is now more generally con ceded that there is a strong feeling among the Morgan and Ewing men against Pendleton, and it is well known that either of them can name the next Senator; but whether either wil be willing to offer himself the as a sacrillee for the purpose of clevating the other cannot be so readily determined. Some members from from the northern section of the State strongly favor Judge Banney, and propose him as the compromise candidate. It is hardy likely that work will begin in carnest until after the holidays. In the meantime, the Granner element will not be neglected. General Ewing is in Cincinnait to-day for the purpose of ascertaining whether he can hope for support from the Hamilton County delegation after the two first ballots, which are piedeed to Pendleton. To checkmate this move, a fresh Pendleton emissary from Cincinnait is here on Ewing's territory. A meeting of the members of this Congressional District has been called, and will meet early next week, when they will adopt rules by which they will be governed when the bailoting begins. Five of the number are put down for Ewing. ceded that there is a strong feeling among the Morgan

LIFE INSURANCE AMALGAMATION.

HOW THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA REINSURED THE COLUMBIA'S RISKS.

St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 28 .- L. E. Alexander, receiver of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, has filed a petition in the Circuit Court, which alleges that the Life Association of America desiring to get the control of the business of the Columbia Life Insurance Company, bought up a majority of the Columbia stock, and then had the old board of directors of the Colu resign, and filled their places by persons holding similar places in the board of the Life Association. A list of some 2,800 policy-holders of the Columbia was of some 2,300 policy-holders of the Columbia was examined by the physicians charged with that duty, and old and frift sudjects were rejected. Those who were considered desirable risks were then insured in the Life Association, and in payment to the Life Association for giving its policies in lieu of these Columbia life policies a large list of assets was transferred from the Columbia to the Life Association. The same men who ordered the transfer were directors of the Life Association, which received the benefit of the assets transferred. This is alleged to have been done with the knowledge that the Columbia was insolvent and in expectation of a proceeding soon to be begun by the insurance department to wind up the Columbia. The prayer is for the cancellation of the transfers of assets, and for their return to the receiver of the Columbia. The amount involved is about \$8075,000.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER ANSWERED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28 .- Washington dis-tion, that while other members of the Louisiana commissior had received awards from the President in the shape of office, patronage, etc., Judge C. B. Lawrence, of this city, was rewarded by the withdrawal of the proseeution against Jacob Rehm for whiskey frauds. Judge Lawrence, to-day, characterized the charge, so far as he is concerned, as utterly absurd. The case was dismissed. of Government counsel. He had presented the case to of Government counsel. He had presented the case to the Attorney-General and Secretary Sherman after his return from New-Orieans, and by them it was referred to the local officials here; but he had never mentioned Rehm's name to President Haves. It is proper to state that the whole responsibility of the dismissal of the suit rests with the United States Court Judges here, and that their action was based on the representations of counsel for Rehm and for the Government, and on decisions in similar cases in St. Louis, made during the Administration of President Grant, which were in some degree taken as precedents.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 28 .- An explosion occurred in Stanton-shaft, a mile from Wilkesbarre, at 11 o'clock this morning, by which seven persons were injured. The mining surveyors were going through the mines at the time, and were dashed to the earth by the force of the explosion, but escaped unburt. It is sup-posed a lighted lamp w.s brought in contact with gas. The destruction in the immediate vicinity of the explo-

MUTINY ON AN AMERICAN BARK. BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28 .- A private letter from Buenos Ayres, dated last month, states that a mutiny occurred on the bark Fred. W. Carlon, of Searsport, Me., while lying there. The mate shot the ringleader dead, when the remainder of the erew submitted and were ironed.

ENGLAND MEDIATING.

THE CZAR TO BE ASKED TO NEGOTIATE. MILITARY OPERATIONS SUSPENDED BEFORE RUST-

CHUK ON ACCOUNT OF BAD WEATHER. The British Government has consented to ask Russia to open negotiations for peace with Turkey. It is deemed probable that the Czar will refuse to enter into indirect negotiations. Meanwhile ha gives every sign that he is resolved to continue hostilities. He has called for 250,000 men to feinforce the army and is forming an Army of the Baltic, intended probably to guard the coast in the event of war with England. Field operations are suspended before Rustchuk on account of the

TURKEY'S APPEAL FOR PEACE. ENGLAND OFFERS TO MEDIATE-RUSSIA LIKELY TO DEMAND A DIRECT APPEAL. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877. It is officially announced that, at the Sultan's request, England has agreed to approach Russia in regard to negotiating a peace. The announcement has

had a very reassuring effect. ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877. A dispatch announcing that at the request of the Sultan England had agreed to approach Russia for the purpose of negotiating a peace causes the greatest excitement, and it is believed that the Czar will, in accordance with his oft-expressed views, reject any proposals looking to peace, other than those coming direct from the Sultan himself.

ENGLAND'S MEDIATION CONFIRMED.

London, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1877. The Advertiser publishes the following in official form: "We understand that the Sultan has solicited the British Government to approach the Czar, with a view to bring about negotiations for peace, and the British Government has consented to do so." This announcement is officially confirmed.

THE EXTENT OF ENGLAND'S GOOD OFFICES. The Post (semi-official), in its leading article, says the duty which England has undertaken is not embarrassed by any basis for the settlement of the war, and involves nothing more than to test the willingness of Russia to enter into negotiations, the terms of peace being a matter for subsequent considera-

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN. HEAVY SNOW AT BUSTCHUK-ALL THE BRIDGES IN

Writing from the headquarters of the Russian Army at Rustchuk, the correspondent of The Iimes says: "The snow is over two feet deep, and all operations are suspended. Two soldiers and many beasts perished. Transport service to the bridges crossing the Danube at Sistova and Petroshani is interrupted; there are no sledges here to replace the wagons rendered useless by the snow. The Quartermaster's Department has declared that it cannot supply food for the cavalry here. One regiment of Co-sacks is about to start for Roumania to obtain provender." All accounts agree as to the severity with which the Winter has set in, and the best autherities concur in the opinion that the Russian bridges across the Danube must all give way in a few days, in which event communication will be completely cut off until the river is frozen solid enough to permit of crossing on the ice. The opinion is also expressed by experienced observers, that if the Winter is of the ordinary rigor, field operations will be impos

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877. Osman Pasha arrived at Bucharest on Wednesday last. His wound is making fair progress. It is believed that he will be interned at Moscow.

Prince Charles of Roumania returned to Bucharest

RUSSIA INCREASING HER FORCES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1877.

A special to The Post from Bucharest states that the reinforcements ordered for the Russian Army excecd 250,000 men. The Army of the Baltie, numbering 90,000 men, is also being formed. Russia has bought 200,000 rifles in Berlin.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. Chicago, Dec. 28 .- News has just been re-Township, Crawford County, Iowa, Carl Mass and his two and s in M, and four years, in the house, on Christmas Day, and went to husk corn. They were shortly apprised by a neighbor that their habse was burning, and went they reached it, it was wrapped in Easses, and the children wer Burnel to death. The monaer frantically attempted to rush into the flames, but was forcibly prevented.

AT CARROLTON, MO .- LOSS \$30,000.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 28 .- A fire at Carrolton, Mo., on Christmas night, destroyed nearly a block of business buildings, involving a loss of about \$30,000. The following assurance companies suffer by the disaster: The lowing insurance companies some by the disaster: The Springheid, Mass. 81,500; Insurance Company of North America, 8700; German, of Freeport, 8800; Rhodo, Isand Assonation, 81,200; Phonix, of Brookiyn, N. Y., 81,000; American, of St. Louis, 81,100; Freeman's Fund, of Caditorina, 8700; Continental, 81,000; German-Amer-ican, of New-York, \$2,250.

FIRE IN A HOTEL.

TROY, N. Y., Dec., 28 .- A fire caught in the Mansion House from a heater at 2 o'clock this morning. The notel was filled with a dense smoke and the guests were anable to go down stairs from the upper floors, but were an rescued with ladders by fixmen. The loss is \$7,000; insured. Thomas L. Baker, a perter in the hotel, was seriously injured from tahaling smoke.

A FINE RESIDENCE BURNED. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- The elegant residence of the Hon. William S. Eno at Pine Plains, one of the handsomest in Dutchess County, was totally des

AN OPEN WINTER

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 .- Travellers and dispatches from various places in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota say that anything like the embargo of mud that prevails in every city, town and country road, alley and lane has never been known before. In the smaller cities and towns, where there are no extensive means of cleaning the mud from the streets, all comme ciai operations of any magnitude bave been suspended, The farmer rarely ventures to town, even with a light wagon; and when necessity drives him out to make parchases, he goes on horseback, and takes a day for a trip of a few miles. There is no abatement of the evil; and cattle, hogs, grain and produce of all kinds are kept from market, to the detriment of all. Never before in thirty years has the Upper Mississippi been open to navigation in the heliday season, and but for the fact that all vessels have been stripped and laid up for the Winter, lake navigation could also be resumed at this

A ST. LOUIS SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDED.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 28 .- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Savings Bank, this afternoon, it was resolved to suspend at ouce. The assets are stated to be, in round numbers, bills receivable, secured on real estate and interest accrued thereon, \$208,000; real estate, \$26,300; cash thereon, \$208,000; real estate, \$26,300; cash and furniture, \$11,000; liabilities due depositors, with interest, \$226,000; bills payable, \$68,000; capital stock and the amount due the Real Estate Savings Institution, the concern out of which the present bank grow less than a year ago, \$187,000; profits, \$1,000. The cause of the suspension was the great shrinkage in real estate owned by the bank, which has been acquired by the foreclosure of mortrages. It is thought that the depositors will be paid in full, and that the stockholders will also receive something. Among the directors of the bank were several prominent and wealthy citizens.

THE NEWPORT MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28 .- The Providence Bank has refused to sign the proposition of the Newport

Manufacturing Company to pay 58 cents on the dollar, and it is feared voluntary bankruptcy will be the result.
All of the other banks have signed it.

At 12:30 p. m. the Assistant-Secretaries of Departments, the Assistant-Postmasters-General, the Solicitor-General, Assistant-Attorney-General, Secretary of the Smithsonian institution, the Commissioner of Asriculture, the Superintendent of the Survey, and the heads of burcaus of the several departments.

At 12:45, the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, the Associated Veterans of 1846, the members of the Oidestfinhabitauts' Association of the District of Columbia, and a delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic. The reception of citizens will begin at 1 o'clock, at which time the gates of the enclosure will be opened. The reception will terminate at 2 o'clock. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western gate.

May last, said:

The Government of the United States in its dealings with the Marican Republic has aimed to pursue not merely a just, but a generous and friendly course. While earnest to guard and protect the rights of its own criticens and the safety of its own territory it does not seek to intervene in political contests or changes of Administration. It is accustomed to accept and recognize the results of a popular choice in Maxico and not to scrutimize closely the regularity or irregularity of the methods by which Presidents are inaugurated.

In the present case is waits before recognizing General Diaz as the President of Maxico, until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Maxican people, and that his Administration is possessed of stability to endure and of disposition to comply with the rules of international comity, and the obligations of treaties. Such recognition, if accorded, would imply something more than a mere formal assent. It would imply a belief that the Government, so recognized, will faithfully execute its duties, and observe the spirit of its ironities.

The recognition of a President in Maxico by the United

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. by Special Agent Henderson on a charge of robbing the United States mails. He had been suspected for some time past, and decoy letters were sent to catch him. Yesterday afternoon he was seen to open a letter which had been sent with marked money.

Since the passage of the Army Bill the United States

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Terri-

and archives be transferred to the land once at Des Moines, Iowa. The consolidation is made because the public lands in Iowa have been so generally entered that there seems to be no sufficient reason for maintaining more than one land office in the State. There are now less than 2,000 acres of public lands in Iowa fully sub-ject to disposal by the Government.

MACMAHON AND HIS MINISTERS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877.

personal excesses."

The Gebinet has determined to prosecute the sub-prefect of the town of Geblic, Department of Tarn, for insulting President Mac Mahou, to whom he wrote a letter of resignation, describing the President as a Marshal of France who was wanting in allegiance to his sworn faith.

Parts, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877. The Official Journal announces that General

Journal des Debates says:

This was done because General Bresselles exaggerated or misrepresented the tenor of orders he was instructed to communicate to his subordinates, thus furnishing a pertext for the profest of Major La Bordere. Those orders had reference to measures of public safety foreseen and permanently provided for in the regular duties of carriagus.

The following seems to be a correct version of the mat-

"The Emperor seems," a Berlin telegram to The Times says, " to have approved the substance of the propositions submitted by Prince Bismarck respecting the new commercial and financial policy. If the details an attempt to place the Prussian finance and railway

cierk in the War Office.

"The appelulment of M. Waddington to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet, and of the Marquis de Saint Vallier to be French Ambassador to Berlin, is an earnest of better relations between Germany and France. The Marquis de Saint Vallier is acceptable, both

The number and tonnage of vessels launched on the Clyde during the last five years are given as fol

224,702 282,309 228,083 188,323 169,710

ROME, Friday, Dec. 28, 1877.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Courtney challenges any carsman in the United states or Canada for any amount of money and the championsnip of America, the race to be rowed prior to the Trickett match in July next.

BOYKINS DEPOT, Va., Dec. 28.—Lemuel and Ethelbert Smith, father and son, were arrested this morning by Detective John Wrenn, of Richmond, for the murder of William H, Füller, December 24, while the latter was hunting. The son piss made a full confession and says his father shot Fuller two.

ANOTHER LARGE LOAN REFUSED.